THE WEEKLY CLARION.

BY HAMILTON, POWER & CO.

Official Journal for the Publication of the Laws of the United States.

JACKSON, MISS.

tives, on the Policy and Constitutionality of Relief,--Pending Consideration of Bill to

MR. SPEAKER :- The policy of the which the several provisions of the istered without sale, denial or delay." Bill operate-was incurred, there was a species of property owned by the close the Courts, now to deprive any people, (which no longer exists) worth, person for an injury done him in perat least two hundred and fifty millions son, reputation or property of a of dollars-a sum much larger, it is remedy by due course of law. The believed, than the entire individual ground upon which the High Court indebtedness. To that property, and held the act of the last session, for the the products of its labor, creditors relief of debtors, unconstitutional looked chiefly for the ultimate solvency was that, that act did virtually close of debtors, and as a means of pay-

lowed up and lost in the revolution,

up to at least another fifty millions.

been the main source of production and wealth—one half or more of the capital invested in that business prior to 1862, has, from the causes to which I have referred, been absolutely destroyed. There remains little or nothing to the planting community except land—the animals and implements upon it; and the crops, that the capital invested in that business to change, in some respects, the existing law on final process. It provides that executions shall issue in four annual installments—unless the debtor otherwise consents—preserving in full force in the meantime the "lien" of the judgment, and giving the creditor most ample means to protect himself against the fraudulent aets of the debtor. These provisious are all prespective.

This involves the question, how far the legislature has control ever its own courts. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania after reviewing all the cases in the Supreme reviewing all the cases in the Suprementation of the s money, are the favored and fortunate few. From the course of business, planters generally were in debt at the beginning of the war-not, however, beyond their ability to pay. For, sir, I do not believe that the agricultural interest, anywhere in the United States. was more solvent than in Mississippi, in 1860 and 1861. During the four years of the war debts were suspended. Courts were unfrequent, and the lands were devoted rather to the production of bread crops than cotton; in the meantime interest was accumulating. So that if the Legislature do not interpose to give a breathing spell, the real estate in thousands and thousands of instances must change owners. In addition to this, the yield of both cotton and corn this year has been so short that planters will need the entire proceeds of the cotton, to procure the necessary supplies for next year and to pay for labor. Planting operations will be most seriously crippled and embarrassed, unless the proceeds of this year's cotton can be used in making the next crop; without this very many must retire from the business altogether, and their fields lie fallow, or pass into the hands of lessees.

Considerations invoking the serious thought of the statesman and political economist, take hold of this subject. This, sir, would not say to the statesman, and political economist, take hold of this subject. The servitude? Is it of any advantage to feasily in borning to the fallier to make and last the fallier to make such as a legislative existing is worked.

The theory be hold sound (which has been sound (which has been advanced by some judges), that contracts and it is a the fall to contract and becomes the red in the procure of a salder discress, by arresting a general sacrifice of property to the many statutes whose constitutionality has been advanced by some judges, that contracts and becomes year, as it has been accurately to the century of them, then there will be no period of them, then there will be no period of them, then there will be impossible to make smits and process uniform. Every change which est of added of compliance with new and added to compliance with new and added to compliance with new and added to compliance with new and contracts and secure and recommendations invoking the serious of a securition of the same of the same and political economist, take hold of this subject of the many statutionality and process, because he made his contract. We may do so as to future evolution in the two longits so. Suspension of securition, absolute and the fallier to make money-producing expections of the security of the medium of the treatment of the trea estate in thousands and thousands of

thought of the statesman and political said and process, because he made his contract with an eye to the existing law on the enlighed. We may do so as to future contracts, but not as to past—is the describe that is interested but not as to past—is the describe that is interested but not as to past—is the describe that is interested but not as to past—is the describe that is interested but not as to past—is the describe that is interested but not as to past—is the describe that is interested but not as to past—is the describe that is interested but not as to past—is the described millions of dellars worth of property by public governmental sets, and the failure to make memory-producing crops which are the failure to make memory-producing crops that not as to past—is the contemplation of the failure to make memory-producing crops the failure to make memory-producing crops the failure to make memory-producing crops that is in the contemplation of the failure to make memory-producing crops that is in the failure to make memory-producing crops the failure to make memory-producing crops the failure to make memory-producing crops that is in the failure to make memory-producing crops that the failure to make memory-producing crops that the failure to make memory-producing crops that the failure to make memory-producing crops the failure to make memory-producing crops that the failure to make memory-producin

Official Journal of the City and State

Regulate Final Process on Judg- said that it conflits with the 13th ME. SPEAKER:—The policy of the neasure | under consideration—its every person for an injury done him itself in the form of statutes (confined within the restrictions of the Constitution of the United States and the State) its will large-seems to be conceded on all tion, shall have remedy by due course hands. When the indebtedness on of law, and right, and justice admin-

The measure does not propose to the Courts for two years, by a suspension of the remedies for the collec-It can not be justly claimed that the tion of debts for that length of time. annihilation of this vast amount of It is true that the Circuit Courts were property is chargeable to the in not prohibited from holding their dividual conduct of the debtors. It biennial terms. Yet they were forbidhas been swept away by paramount den to transact business, or entertain it with conditions that redered it useless public authority. It has been swal, ordinary suits for the recovery of

through which the country has past—
in which debtors and creditors alike participated. It has been lost by the acts and results of war and Constitutional amendments—in which all classes and interests were participated.

When driven from this point the "A State may, however, regulate the modes of proceeding in its Courts in relation to past contracts as well as future. It may shorten the period of time in which claims shall be bound, by statutes of limitation. This right most reside in every state to enable it to secure its citizens from unjust and harrassing litigation, to proceed the process of the measure entrench the period of time in which claims shall be bound, by statutes of limitation. This right most reside in every state to enable it to secure its citizens from unjust and harrassing litigation, to proceed the process of the measure entrench the period of time in which claims shall be be bound, by statutes of limitation. When driven from this point the classes and interests were partici- pairing the obligation of contracts." pants, and against which individual What is the obligation of a contract? produence could not provide, and protect.

The ability of the people to discharge their liabilities is from this cause alone, diminished two hundred and fifty millions dollars, from what it was when created. In addition to this, are such losses as have occurred from the burning of cotton, farm houses and other buildings, private and public, the loss of animals, of husbandry, the destructio of plants.

The last question is answered by a solution of the first "the obligation imposed and the rights acquired by imposed and the rights acquired by virtue of the contract cannot be impaired by a legislative act; a law which discharges these obligations, or abrogates these rights, impairs the obligation of the debtor is to pay the money promised the right of the creditor is to receive the money, It is conceded that legislation that the lottons and what is impairing the obligation? The last question is answered by a solution of the first "the obligation imposed and the rights acquired by virtue of the contract cannot be impaired by a legislative act; a law which discharges these obligations, or abrogates these rights, impairs the obligation of the contract,"

The last question is answered by a solution of the first "the obligation imposed and the rights acquired by virtue of the contract cannot be impaired by a legislative act; a law which discharges these obligations, or abrogates these rights, impairs the obligation of pre-existing countracts, for this affects merely the remedy may be allowed less convenient than the old one, and may in some measure render the recovery of debts more tardy and ifficult—get it will not follow that the law is unconstitutional. "Whatever belongs to the will of the State, provided the alteration does not impair the obligation of the contract,"

The abolition of imprisonment for debt does not impair the obligation of the contract, in the provided the successful provided the pruduence could not provide, and and what is impairing the obligation? and public, the loss of animals, of husbandry, the destructio of plants which would release as disclosured that legislation tract, but only to such remedy as exists at the

the right of the creditor to receive, would Agriculture is now, and ever has be unconstitutional. The bill does neither

the modes of procedure, and remedies therein.

All concur in the opinion that legislative power over the subject of judicial process, and remedy is paramount and supreme unless restrained by Constitutions—State or Federal.

I have quoted the only clause of the Constitution of the United States that is relied upon as restraining legislative discretion to pass this bill. No where will be found in the Constitution limitations on the power of the State over its courts, or the modes of procedure in them. The State provides the tribunals and assigns to them their jurisdiction, and prescribes how suits may be brought, and by what process, mesne and final, these remedies may be made available. All concur, toe, in the opinion that the State is bound to supply a court and a remedy.

But as to the character of the remedy—so it be efficient to enforce the contract—that is referred to legislative wisdom.

remedy.

But as to the character of the remedy—so it be efficient to enforce the contract—that is referred to legislative wisdom.

If this he not so, then the sovereign power of the State, whether expressed by a Countitutional Convention or by the Legislature—is constrained on the subject of judicial remedies.

of the United States and the State) its will is obligatory on every body. It nover has been doubted by any Court, State or Federal, that it is competent for the State to regulate the remedy. How far they may go in this line without impairing the obligation has been the subject of frequent judicial discussion and decision.

The language of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject is

The language of the Supreme Court of the United States on this subject in a leading case is this:

"It is difficult perhaps to draw a line that would be applicable in all cases between the legitimate alterations of the remedy, and movelets have ever been distinguished for learning, integrity and purity. Its judgments which in the form of remedy intents, whilst they have commanded the admiration of the bar, have carried along with them the confidence of the people. legitimate alterations of the remedy, and provisions which in the form of remedy impair the right. But it is manifest that the obligation of the contract, and the right of a party under it, may in effect be destroyed by denying a remedy altogether, or be seriously impaired by burdening the proceedings with new conditions and restrictions, so as to make the remedy hardly worth pursuing. And no one, we presume, would say that there was any ambitantial difference between a retrospective law declaring a particular contract or class of contracts to be abrogated and void, and one which took away

impracticable to pursue it."

I quote from a learned jurist and comentator, after reviewing all the leading cases on

tect them in those pursuits which are necessary to the existence and well being of every community. And although a new

"The clause of the Federal Constitution under consideration, does not interfere with the right of the States to make their legisla-

porary restraint of a remedy necessarily im-pairs the right in an unreasonable degree.— Is such an exercise of the sound discretion (of the Legislature) so unreasonable as ma-terially to impair the remedy, and amount to a denial of the right. To hold that the State

creditors, to keep for long years the incubus of debt, hanging over their incubus on the debt, had the sent of the debt, had the productive incubus of the energety of his one of the latter, incubus of the la

in one, two or three years, rather than four. That business has been entrusted to us by the people. The responsible exercise of our "discretion over the subject is untrammeled, whilst we keep inside the Constitution. Conformity to this rule of interpretation "is better suited to a federative system of government like ours, whose complexity is such that the bedies which move in it would not perform their functions if they were straightened in their orbits." I have the highest respect for the High Court of Errora and Appeals. It has been an ormanent to the State for thirty years and nore; its incumbents have ever been distinguished for I learning, integrity and purity. Its judg-

them the confidence of the people.

As I have remarked before, this measure will be of no benefit to those who are broke future acquisitions may not be sweet from them, as fact as acquired. If something of this sort is not done, I fear that this, much the largest class of debtors will fac the State and run away from their debts, or that they will quietly sit down in despair all non-acquiring decays.

that they will quietly sit down in despair all, non-producing drones.

But air, if we pass this bill, we say to those debtors who have lands, or other means left, go to work, economise and you shall have time. Raise crops, apply the annual yield to your creditors. We give confidence in the inture, we raise drooping and despond-ing spirits, we revive flagging energies.— And what is more sir, we enable creditors to realize more on their claims than they ever realize more on their claims than they ever ean or would on a more percentagery system of payment. We act too in the interest of honesty and morality by removing the temptation to hide and cover up property under "fraudulent devices."

Pass the bill, and new and fresh vigor will be infused into our people, labor will be rewarded, industry will be busy in all her departments, and carried transport transport and carried transport tran

partments, and agriculture may again see assume something of its wonted magnitud

The following is elipped from the

and embellished with a rebel flag, under which is the following sentiment:

"On fields of everlasting fame
Their silent tents are apread,
And glory guards with soloma round
The bivounce of our SOUTHERN dead."

Noble lines, but written, we believe by a Northern corporal in the war with Mexico, and spoiled by the graceles

insertion of the word " Southern." In handing it round, the Vicksburg

Hereid sticks on this paragraph : And this University is now a beg gar at the door of the State Legisla ture for the money of the people of Mississippi, to the tune of twenty thousand dollars a year. And it wants the money to put the institution in a condi tion to compete with rival universities. We think it will be about time to square der that munificent appropriation, when the faculty learn that every other interest in the State only needs encouragement to enable them to compete with more favored points.

The President of the Selma, and the N. E. &. S. W. Railroads, were in con clave for two days this week in this city, over the difficulty which has long been pending about the section of the road, from Meridian, to York Station, in posession of the Selma, but the property of the N. E. &. S. W. Company The result of the conference, we under stand, was, an agreement upon terms of settlement of all disputed points, which agreement was put in writing and signed by the respective parties, and needs only to be ratified by the respective Boards of Directors to a final settlement of the vexed questions. Mr. Jemison having overcome this difficulty, hopes to begin to put the affairs of his company in a shape to resume work. The city of Meridian will be asked to lend a helping hand at the proper time, and it must not be with-held.—Meridian Messenger, Oct. 27.

The British Government is now putting out feelers in their various organs showing their disposition in the Alabama matter. From these it appears they are willing to submit the claims to arbitration or to a board of national commissioners. Our Government will accept no arrangement of this sort, but will insist on a prompt and fell payment of the claims. This is our ultimatum as contained in the instruc tions under which Mr. Adams is now

Mr. Tayler introduced a hill to incorporate the Chewala and Tippah Bridge Company, which was passed.

Mr. Taylor introduced a bill to revive an act to insure the collection of Jury tax fee, &c., approved, February 24th, 1844.

On notion of Mr. Taylor the bill was laid on the table, and 150 copies ordered to be printed, and made the special order for ten o'clock, Monday, the 20th inst.

Mr. McCargo, from a select committee to whom was referred House bill, to provide for ascertaining the amount due by certain counties, on account of levees, reported the same back to the Senate and recommended said bill be laid on the table, to be called up said bill be laid on the table, to be called up at the January session of this Legislature. On motion of Mr. Taylor the Senate ad-journed until 2 o'clock, Monday morning.

> SENATE THURTEENTH DAY.

MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1866.

Prayer by Ray. P. H. Napier Prayer by Rev. P. H. Napier

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

A message was received from the House
amounting the passage of sundry bills.

Mr. Napier introduced a bill for the relief
of J. W. Deuham, Sheriff of Perry county.

Mr. Scal offered an amendment, for the relief
of J. E. Clark, Sheriff of Jackson county.

Passed as amended.

Mr. Lyles from the committee on County
Courts, resorted the bill to amend the County.

Mr. Lyles from the committee on County Courts, reported the bill to amend the County Court Law, reported bill and amendments and recommended its passage.

Mr. Hooker moved to refer the bill to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report to the adjourned assion in January. Laid on the table.

Mr. Brooke offered to amend, providing that the County Court of Meridian and of Lauderdale county shall each be held once svery two months, alternately, and the County Court of Newton be held every two months.

New York Tribune:

We have seen specimens of curious printed stationery, loads of which are manufactured in this city to supply the market of reconstruction South. One of these sheets, for example, is headed, "The University of Mississippi," posed of, and that no Senator will be allowed and the special stationery. to speak longer than five minutes at any one

Mr. Miller from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported against an act to repeal a certain portion of an act appro-ved, Nov. 14, 1865, so far as the same relates

o the city of Jackson.

Mr. Lowry from the Judiciary committee. eported against the act to regulate the conthern Life Insurance company.

Southern Life insurance company.

Mr. Swett from a select committee to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message in reference to the Treasurer's office and defaulters, asked for further urer's office and defaulters, asked for further time to consider the Treasurer's report; but reported a resolution in reference te M. D. Haynes, late defaulting Treasurer of the State, for the appointment of a Commission-er to examine the papers of the late M. D. Haynes, and report to the Governor, to ema-ble the State to bring suit against his sure-

Mr. Miller from the committee on Propos Mr. Miller from the committee on Propositions and Grievances reported against the memorial of citizens of Holly Springs.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of a joint resolution to accept the donation of public lands by Congress to the several States and Territories, who may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mochanical Arts. Concurred in.

Mr. Miller moved to take up from House messages, a bill to make certain felonies punishable capitally. Mr. Miller offered an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Barry, the House concurred in Senate amendment to House bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Hazlehnett in Copnali county, Miss., approved Nov. 3, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Barry, the House concurred in Senate amendment to House bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Hazlehnett in Copnali county, Miss., approved Nov. 3, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Barry, the House concurred in Senate amendment to House bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Hazlehnett in Copnali county, Miss., approved Nov. 3, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Barry, the House concurred in Senate amendment to House bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Hazlehnett in Copnali county, Miss., approved Nov. 3, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Barry, the House concurred in Senate amendment to House bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Hazlehnett in Copnali county, Miss., approved Nov. 3, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Barry, the House bull to amend an act to incorporate the town of Hazlehnett in Copnali county, Miss., approved Nov. 3, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Barry, the House bull to amend an act to incorporate the town of Hazlehnett in Copnali county, Miss., approved Nov. 3, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Barry, the House reduction of Mr. Barry, the House reduction of Hazlehnett in Copnali county, Miss., approved Nov. 3, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Barry, the House reduction of Mr. Barry, t

mendagent.

On motion of Mr. Stephens the bill and House bill to raise a revenue to defray the

Mr. Swett from the committee on Eurolled

House amendment to Senate bill to incor-porate the Pearl River Steam Navigation Company, was concurred in.

House amendment to Senate bill for the relief of S. W. Darden, was concurred in.

House amendment to Senate bill to incorporate the Summit Savings Association, was

oncorred in.

Home bill to aethorize the State Treasure. rer to receive Auditor's Warrants for taxes. was passed.

House bill to incorporate the town of Ma

rion Station, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Seal, House resolution of On motion of Mr. Seal, House resolution of thanks to Dr. William J. Barbee, for contributing ten copies of his work on the Cotton question, and five copies of his work on the first principles of Geology, prepared for schools, colleges, &c. was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Lowry, House bill to authorize the employment of counsel by the Governor to aid in the prosecution and defence of certain suits, was laid on the table. House bill to authorize the Board of Police of Amite county to grant license to retail in

of Amite county to grant license to retail in that county, was passed.

On motion the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

SENATE.

MONDAY, OCT. 29, 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate met promaant to adjournment.
On motion, the Senate test up the speorder, to-wit: the bill and amendments

ing the County Courts. On motion of Mr.
Lyle, laid on the table. Mr. Seal moved to
indefinitely postpone the bill. Lost.
Mr. Wisdom moved to reconsider the vote
laying on the table the amendment of Mr.

End attlest

Mr. Wisdom and Artificial Mr. Wisdom Mr. Wisdom Mr. Hooker moved to lay bill and amendment on the table and made special order for 10 a. M. to-morrow, Lost.

The amendment offered by Mr. Seal was last by the following vote: the amendment of the following vote:
Yeas Messrs. Lowry, Swett, Seal, Wis

don and ——5.

Naya—Mr. President, Messrs. Anderson, Binford, Brooke, Brown, Hawkins, Hoaker, McCargo, Miller, Napier, Robinson, Stephens, Taylor, Wolff and Yerger—15.

Mr. Lyles moved that the bill be placed on its third reading. Lost, and the bill takes its place on the calender for to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

House bill for the relief of Ann L. White was passed.

men. Passed.

Mr. Lowry called up House bill to incorporate the town of Raleigh, Smith county.

rate the town of Raleigh, Smith county. Passed.

Mr. Yergor offered a resolution that the Senate dispose of all House messages in their appropriate order, as arranged by the

ecretary.
Mr. Miller offered an amendment, which
as laid on the table. was laid on the table.

Resolution adopted.

House amendment to Senate bill to alter the practice of Chancery Courts, &c., were taken up and the bill and amendments referred to Judiciary Committee.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the appropriatio bill.

Senate adjourned until half-past 7 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURTRENTH DAY. MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1866

House met pursuant to adjournment.
Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hunnicutt.
Journal of Saturday read and approved.
A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of aundry Senate and House bills and resolutions.

Landerdale country shall each be held once a very two months, alternately, and the Country Court of Newton be held every two months.

Mr. Lowry offered sundry amendments.

Mr. Lyles moved to lay on the table. Motion lost.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the bill and amendments were laid on the table, and made the special order for three o'clock, this evening.

Mr. Hooker introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Mississippi Central Railroad Passed.

Mr. Taylor moved to take up the special order for the hour, the bill to amend an act to insure the collection of Jury tax fees, &c., approved, February 24th, 1844.

Mr. Miller offered two amendments which were adopted, and one which was lost. The bill as amended was passed.

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill to incorporate the East Mississippi Female College, Passed.

Mr. Brocke introduced a bill to incorporate the East Mississippi Female College, Passed.

Mr. Brocke introduced a bill to amend sec. 4, article 34, Revised Code. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Steplens offured a resolution which was adopted, that the Senate would not, without unanimous consent, entertain any new business till the pending business is disposed of, and that no Senator will be allowed to speak longur than five minutes at any one which were along the resolution from the Joint Standing Committee on State and Federal Relations reported favorably to the special message of the Governor and accompanying papers in relation to a grant of land made by Congress, July 2, 1862, &c.

Mr. Simrali from the Joint Standing Committee on State and Federal Relations reported favorably to the special message of the Governor and accompanying papers in relation to a grant of land made by Congress, July 2, 1862, &c.

Mr. Simrali from the Joint Standing Committee on Relief reported favorably to the special message of the Governor and accompanying papers in relation to a grant of land made by Congress, July 2, 1862, &c.

Mr. Simrali from the Joint Mr. Sont made on the following the federal Relations relation t

Simrall, McRaney and Morris were granted leave of absence.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of sandry

Mr. Webb, of Frankliu, from the Commit-

Mr. Webb, of Franklin, from the Committee on Treasurer' Office, requested further time for the consideration of "that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the Treasurer's Office and defaulters," and reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Governor be authorized, and is hereby requested to appoint one commissioner, with adequate compensation, to re-examine the papers of the defaulting treasurer. M. D. Haynes, and report to the Governor at his earliest convenience to enable the State to bring suit against the accurities of said defaulting treasurer.

other purposes, was passed.
On motion of Mr. Murdock, the House re-

expenses of the Government of the State of Mississippi, approved Dec. 5, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Lyles, the House concurred in Senate amendment to Honse bill to remove the civil disabilities of Mary A. Allen, of Copiali county, and others therein named.

The Senate resolution requiring the The Senate resolution requiring the Secretary of State to take certain warrants in payment for certain books, &c., was adopted. The Senate resolution to authorize and request the Governor to appoint four commissioners as suggested in his Message of this day, was amended by inserting 3 instead of 4, and adopted as amended.

On motion of Mr. Gholson, the Senate resolution "to authorize and request the Governor to appoint two commissioners, as

ernor to appoint two commissioners, as suggested in his message of this day, was anguested in his message of this day, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Barton, the House adjourned until 4 o'clock r. st.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.
Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the relief
of Arthur McCanley and others, with accompanying petition. Referred to the Committee
on Propositions and Grievaness.
Mr. Caperton—a bill to amend an act to
establish County Courts.
Several amendments were offered thereto,
and laid on the table.
On motion of Mr. Gholson she feest

On motion of Mr. Gholson, the further cen ideration of the bill was postponed for one

Mr. Suratt, from the Committee on Claim Mr. Suratt, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably to the bell "making sundary appropriations therein named." The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Irby introduced a petition from sundry efficients of Euroska, Panola county. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. McLaurin introduced a bill to regulate and Nevada.

on Propositions and Grievanies.

Mr. Webb, from the Indiciary Committee, reported adversely to the bill to amend an act for the relief of the late reporter of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, approved Dec. 5, 1885. Bill less.

Dec. 5, 1865. Bill lest.

Mr. Milton presented the petition of John
Vanhoozet, of Yalobusha county. Referred
to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Scal introduced a bill to remove the
obstructions from Pearl river. Referred to
the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Lyles moved a reconsideration of the
vote by which the House on the 19th inst.
passed the bill to incorporate the Summit
Hotel Company, which was referred to the
Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Beauchamp, from the Judiciary Committee, reported invorably to the bill to reduce the bond of the Circuit Clerk of Yalobusha county and for other purposes, and after some smeathments were adopted to the bill it was remediated as were adopted to the

Honse bill to remove civil disabilities of Denitt Clinton Felder and others was passed.

Mr. Wisdom called up House bill for relief of Mary Owen, of Hawamba county.

Mr. Robinson moved to amend by adding name of Josephine T. Nicholsen, The hill and amendment were then laid on the table.

A message was received from the Honse amouncing the passage of sundry hills.

Mr. Hawkins called up the Honse bill to memove the civil disabilities of certain women. Passed.

Mr. Lowry called up Honse bill to incorporate.

Laws of the State of Mississippi

Public Acts, Called Session, 1866.

(BY AUTHORITY) AN ACT.

To Legalize the Assessment of Lands of this State. Sec. I. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the assessment of lands in this State, made by the assessors thereof under and by virtue of an act entitled "an act supplemental to an act providing for the valuation and assessment of lands in this State, approved the cember 5th, 1865," be and the same is hereby legalized, as though the books had been delivered to the Anditor of Public Accounts, by the first day of October, 1866, as required by said act; and that the Anditor of Public Accounts be authorized to receive said land assessments, and make the same allowance therefor as though the books said land assessments, and make the same allowance therefor as though the books had been completed and delivered at the time required by law; Provided, that the assessor he required to complete and deliver the books by the 15th day of November, 1896. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That this act take effect and be in force from and after

Approved October 23d, 1865.

An Act to authorise the sale of Reports of

Section I. He it enucted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Mississippi, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby and thorized to sell any copies of the Reports of the Decisions of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of this State, provided, That fifty complete sets of said Reports shall first be set aside and recorded as now provided by law; that the price shall be five dollars per volume in United States currency and that all monies arising from said sale shall be paid into the State Treasury. Sec, 2. Be it further snacted. That this act shall take effect and be in force, from and after its passage.

after its passage.
Approved October 24 1866.

in Act to define the tax upon Savings In An Act to define the tax upon Savings In stitutions.

Section I. He it cuncted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That a tax of three-tenths of one per centum on the capital stock subscribed and paid in of any and all Savings Institutions incorporated by authority of this State, shall be levied annually to nually, to be assessed to and collected from said Savings Institutions, and that this shall be the only tax assessed on and paid by said institutions as State tax.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That this set shall take effect and be in force from

and after its passage. Approved October 26, 1866. AN ACT to legalise the assessment Rells of

AN ACT to legalise the assessment Rells of 1866.
SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Sisterof Mississippi, That no assessment Roll of property assessed in 1866, shall be held and deemed fliegal and invafid by reason of any irregularity or delay in the manner or time of making out, examining, certifying and returning the same, but all such assessment Rolls, shall be and they are hereby legalized and declared to be as valid in all respects as if the law under which the gasessments were made had been atrictly assessments were made had been strictly complied with. SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. That this

a passage. Approved October 22nd, 1866. Jacobinism of the Radicals. Mr. Shellabuger, a Radical Congressman from Ohio, made a speech recently in which he exceeded in the virulence of his denunciation, all his associates, even Butler and

He threatens the President with the axe in the following style:

in the following style:

And let it be understood "by all whom it may concern," that Tuesday's elections meant that whilst this nation has a mantle for a fault of luanguration day, and a Lethe for him who merely outrages all the proprieties of official station and of private life, and presumes to touch the sacred life of the government, this nation has es air. And let me in all calmoses and charity say to the President that Tuesdays elections againfy that should one step be maken to put into execution that threat that the Congress is to be ignored that specific, refertionly, on his efficient head, that are will fall. And then a bad President will be remembered as eminent only as a nationals honer.

Alfred Collier accidentally a other freedman, named Ben P in Starkville, the other day. C and ignorant persons had ?

On the 6th of November the following States will by for State officers and met gress: New York, M New Jersey, Michigan, Il